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FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is fighting in Johannesburg, South Africa, which has taken on the proportions of a rebellion, and 100 persons have been killed and the wounded will reach a much larger figure.

This is a reminder of the Boer war, which had its inception west of Johannesburg, and, like the present conflict, grew out of the scheming of the mine owners on the Rand.

When gold was discovered at Johannesburg, the Boers were in control of the country, and, later on, when the mining industry prospered, they attempted to raise much of the revenue necessary to the purposes of the state by taxing the dynamite used in mining. John Hays Hammond, an American mining engineer, was one of the dominating figures on the side of the mine owners. He had gained much of his experience in the Coud d'Alene of Idaho where high-handed methods were resorted to in dealing with the workmen. A form of slavery was employed at Johannesburg. Kaffir boys were sent into the depths of the earth, and they were kept in compounds and paid whatever the mine owners, out of the generosity of their shriveled souls, felt disposed to give. When the Boer government sought to tax dynamite, John Hays Hammond advocated armed resistance, in keeping with his practice of being a law unto himself. That was the starting of the Boer war.

The present conflict is due to the white miners inaugurating a strike, followed by the calling out of troops to overawe the strikers.

CENTRAL PACIFIC AND UNION PACIFIC.

Before the United States supreme court arguments are to be heard this week in favor of divorcing the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific railroad. This is a case which has been five years in the court and involves the interpretation of the law as to restraint of trade by the destruction of competition in transcontinental railroad service.

Ogden is deeply interested in this case. If the Central Pacific is segregated from the Southern Pacific, that place of road from Ogden to San Francisco which was known as the Central Pacific, will be bid in by the Union Pacific railroad and become a part of the Union Pacific, making Ogden the most centrally situated and important point on the enlarged system.

Southern Pacific interests are resisting this movement and have resorted to every legal delay in an effort to ward off the day of judgment.

Ogden hopes to have the question settled as the uncertainty existing during the past five years has retarded improvements on the Central Pacific and kept the Union Pacific from outlining any extensive policy in connection with the Ogden yards.

WOLF PURSUES EX-SERVICE MEN.

On Saturday an ex-service man fell exhausted on the streets of Ogden. The fellow had searched for work and could not find it.

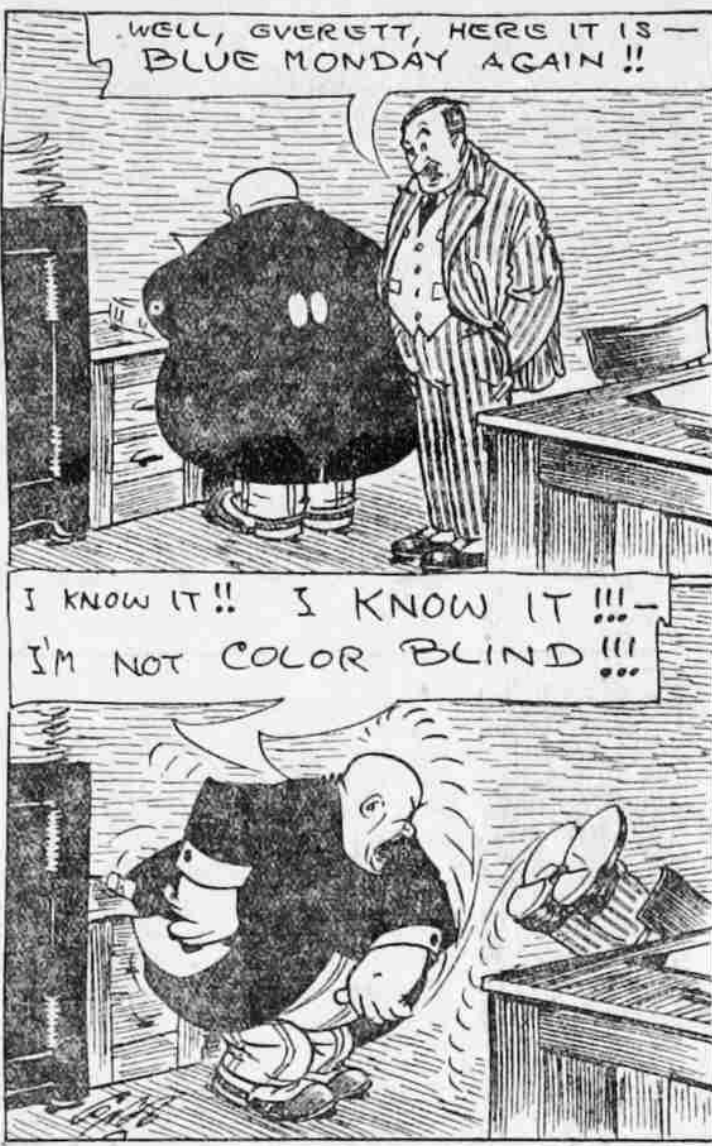
Arthur Brisbane has replied to a question on wolves, closing with a reference to the wolf that nipped the ex-service man.

"A Los Angeles man," says Brisbane, "wants information about the wolf that killed eighty people in France in the eighteenth century, fought the whole population of his district and finally caused the king to order out 40,000 men to hunt him down and get him. Wolves are interesting; the most interesting of them all was the wolf that was converted by St. Francis, gave up a meat diet and walked humbly thereafter. The wiping out of wolves in England is an interesting chapter in zoology. The king of Wales paid King Edgar an annual tribute of 300 wolf skins. In Ireland a law was passed forbidding the exportation of wolf dogs, huge hounds that killed the wolves. King Athelstan, best of the Saxon kings, used to build towers in which travelers could climb when the wolves attacked them. And there was the wolf in Red Riding Hood that we all know, and a wolf at the door that many ex-service men know."

One thing our government should do without further delay is make provisions to assist ex-service men in dire distress. Those pursued by the wolf of want and who finally fall victims should be lifted up, their wounds

EVERETT TRUE

BY CONDO



THE FOUR-POWER TREATY

First of a Series of "Current Event Discussions for Children" That Will Appear Weekly in The Standard-Examiner

"Four-power Pacific treaty," You've heard Dad say those four words many times, haven't you? You've seen him look up from his newspaper and tell Mother this "four-power Pacific treaty" is before the United States senate right now for ratification.

That sounded very hard, didn't it? But it isn't really hard at all. It's just as simple as the school lessons you had in last year's grade—the ones that seem so easy now.

And if you read this article to the end, you'll know just as much about the four-power treaty and ratification as Dad or Mother—or your teacher!

WHAT IT IS

Now, first of all, what is the four-power treaty?

Suppose you had a sack of salt marbles—big green agates and clouded ones, too; and one of your friends had a radio outfit and your sister had a set of water colors.

And suppose you all were jealous of each other, and each wanted the things the others owned.

And besides that, suppose there were several rough children who might pick a fight with you just to take your things away.

Then you and your two friends and your sister might get together and make promises. You might say:

"We're all fond of the things we own. We promise that not one of us will take anything away from another of us."

And we promise that if these rough children try to take anything away from any one of the four of us all of us will keep them away. Each of us promises to protect all the rest of us."

Now, that's just what the four-power Pacific treaty is. For the problems of great nations aren't much different from the problems children meet every day.

The four-power Pacific treaty is an agreement or promise between four

bound and their strength restored by a nation's gratitude.

In every city the size of Ogden there should be government funds available for this work of succor.

If the federal government is not ready to give a cash bonus to all, it at least should aid the former soldiers who are in extreme distress.

PREDICTS A CALAMITY.

Predicting that Europe is to be destroyed by an earthquake during this month, an American geologist has created a mild sensation.

The prognosticator offers no evidence in support of his prediction, and seemingly is basing his forecast on a guess. He should be in Nova Scotia looking for spooks instead of dealing with seismic disturbances.

One of the faculty of the University of California has made a careful study of earthquakes and he has discovered that there is an earth creep northward which strains the crust of earth until the weakest point yields by cracking. Then follows a throw and a rebound, which constitutes the phenomena known as earthquakes. This theory is being accepted by geologists of prominence. The Californian, as a result of his theory, says earthquakes can be foretold by a careful recording of the earth creep, and he is proceeding to prove his statement by close observation of the faulting which produced the San Francisco earthquake.

The earth creep is caused by the irregular action of the earth at the poles, each revolution being 60 feet out of a true line.

CONGRESS IS PETTY.

One of the financial writers whose articles are accepted as worthy of more than passing interest, in commenting on the first year of the Harding administration, says:

"Friends and foes of the Harding administration have been counting up the failures and accomplishments of the president and his party during the

inations—the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France.

Our country has much trade or business in the Pacific ocean. It owns islands there, too.

And Great Britain has much land in the Pacific. France has a country called Cochinchina.

And all of Japan's land is in the Pacific ocean.

WASHINGTON MEETING

These countries think just as much of their land and islands as you and your friends think of your marbles, but radio or set of water colors, and they don't want anyone to take their land away from them.

So men from these countries met at Washington last year to sign the four-power Pacific treaty. The treaty says:

"This treaty is to keep us from getting into a fight and to make sure we keep the land we own."

"If any of us get into a quarrel, we promise that all of us will hold a meeting and try to settle the quarrel without any war."

"And if any other country picks on any of us four, we promise we'll hold a meeting and make up our minds how we can keep that country from taking our land away."

"We'll keep these promises ten years. Then any of us can be freed from this promise by giving a year's notice."

Now, that's all there is to the four-power treaty. Easy, isn't it? But what does Dad mean when he talks about "ratification"?

Well, to ratify means to approve or to say, "It's all right."

The government or the people of each country that signed the treaty must ratify the treaty—must say, "The treaty's all right, we'll live up to it."

And our senate, which has the power to ratify treaties for the United States, is making up its mind now whether it will ratify the four-power treaty.

Now, do you understand?

first year, and needless to say, conclusions are largely biased in accordance with the viewpoint of the commentator.

The president has had some conspicuous successes, and has merited some sharp criticism, but he has elicited the admiration of all parties in his firm stand against the reactionaries within his own ranks.

"It is one of the handicaps of a democracy that seats are won in the national legislative bodies by men who have absolutely no regard for the welfare of the country as a whole, and are therefore unable to see beyond the next ballot box. The handicap of a congress and congressmen is one of the greatest burdens of American business, and the remedy will never be forthcoming until business men take a more active interest in politics."

Much of the congressional action of the past three years has been a play of cheap politics, and the criticism of the financial writer will find widespread approval.

ONCE.

O. Henry could have written a great story about the young \$20-a-week bookkeeper of a Boston hotel, who faded into thin air with a big payroll.

For one night he was a millionaire. The next day, handcuffs and a prison cell.

Monotonous existence is the most terrific problem of civilization. To escape it, even for a single "fling," some take desperate chances. The piper always has to be paid.

WILL.

Joseph B. Edwards, wealthy New Yorker, leaves a fortune for disabled soldiers. The Red Cross will handle the spending, which means it will be spent wisely and scientifically.

No will, probated in this year 1922, will do more good than Edwards' legacy to the maimed veterans. Mark him down as a valuable citizen, his death an incalculable loss to the nation.

STATE AND IDAHO NEWS

Latest Items of Interest From Utah and Gem State

HOG CHOLERA GAINS IN STATE

Slaughter Houses Under State Supervision Urged as Remedy

SALT LAKE, March 13.—A slaughter house under the supervision of state officials is a necessity in all of the larger communities in the state, according to an announcement made by Dr. W. A. Stephenson, state inspector of livestock, who has been asking an inspection of the origin of hog cholera in the state.

Dr. Stephenson yesterday received a report from Dr. L. C. Henderson, specialist for the United States bureau of animal industry, assigned to hog cholera control work in Utah, regarding an outbreak of the disease at Price. Dr. Henderson reported that the affected animals there were on the ranch of Jerome Schweitzer, and that seven animals had died before he reached Price. In response to a request for an investigation, Dr. Henderson diagnoses the disease as hog cholera.

NOT HEALTHY FOOD

The significant fact, in the opinion of Dr. Stephenson, is that Dr. Henderson reports that the animals infected had been fed on scraps from butcher shops in Price. While, of course, proof is not positive, it is a fact, the inspector says, that the hogs might be fed on scraps from butchers, and therefore not healthy food to eat, in the opinion of the state inspector.

Dr. Stephenson points to the fact that in Utah county an outbreak of hog cholera that spread to several herds of pigs was traced to one sick animal which had been taken to a local slaughterhouse there. The proprietor says that the animal was sick, and gave it to the son of a resident of the vicinity, with the remark that if he saved the animal he could keep it. It is not thought that the proprietor suspected the nature of the disease. However, it had the hog cholera, as it afterwards appeared, and not only did this animal die, but several owned by the boy's father also died.

Dr. Stephenson says that the opportunity to get the infection also suffered serious losses. Whether the hog given away was a part of a contingent in which some others were infected with the disease, and therefore not noticeably sick, does not appear from the evidence.

REMEDY SUGGESTED

"The remedy for this thing," said Dr. Stephenson, "is a central slaughterhouse, where the meat consumed in a city may be slaughtered under inspection. There are various methods by which this is arranged in other states, but so far Utah is the only city outside of Salt Lake and Ogden which requires this sort of inspection on its meat supply."

Establishment of such a system would serve two very desirable results. It would serve to protect the consumers in the smaller communities of the state from the infection which is so easily spread by the sale of meat, and enable this department much more readily to discover outbreaks of contagious diseases among meat animals, and to take the necessary steps to prevent the danger to uninfected livestock."

A report that hog cholera has appeared at Lehi, in Utah county, reached the office of the state board of agriculture yesterday and the matter is being investigated by Dr. C. T. Jones of the state and Dr. C. L. Jones of the bureau of animal husbandry.

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BANDITS FLEE FROM BULLETS

Two Men Foiled When They Attempt Holdup in Salt Lake

SALT LAKE, March 13.—Seven shots were fired last night when two men attempted to rob the Taylor Pharmacy, 750 South West Temple street. No one, except possibly one of the bandits, was injured.

The men appeared at the store and one of them entered to rob the place while the other waited outside to guard against the interruption.

When the holdup man had entered the store, he commanded Claude Taylor, proprietor, to hold up his hands. Mr. Taylor lodged behind a prescription case at the rear of the store to await developments.

Special Officer S. H. Carman, who had been called to that part of the city, arrived in time to see the store at the time, fired four shots at the bandit. It is believed one of these struck the man.

John F. Taylor, son of the proprietor, fired at the bandit as he fled from the place, and followed him to the door and fired again as the intruder ran across West Temple street, toward the hospital.

Warden James Devine, president and William Bailey, chairman of the state board of equalization, explained the situation, especially in regard to valuations and levies of the present year.

Governor Charles R. Mabey expressed his gratitude for the work of the institutions and particularly for the fact that they would have no deficits at the end of the biennium.

Dr. and Mrs. George Hyde were hosts to the visitors at dinner in their apartment.

Among those present were Governor Charles R. Mabey, State Treasurer W. D. Sutton, State Auditor Mark Tuttle, Dr. George Thomas of the University of Utah, Insurance Commissioner J. W. Walker, Agricultural Commissioner A. A. Hinckley, Director of Finance J. H. Glenn, Warden James Devine, Superintendent Frank M. Driggs of the deaf and blind school at Ogden, Chairman William Bailey of the board of equalization and Dr. George Hyde.

Preceding this meeting the state board of insanity held its regular monthly meeting, at which Dr. Hyde submitted his report, according to which the current monthly expenses of the institution were \$7079.38 and the payroll \$6499.85. The superintendent reported concerning his investigations of an independent water supply for the hospital and the board decided to make further investigation before making any decision.

It was also reported that work on the new building, which had been discontinued during the cold weather, would be continued as soon as the weather would permit.

"The question of feeble-mindedness, particularly of the feeble grades, deserving admittance to this institution," said Dr. Hyde in his report, "is becoming acute, and some parents who have this terrible calamity to put up with in their homes are distressed, but we are powerless to do anything until the new building is completed and we rearrange our population."

LOGAN TO IMPROVE TOURISTS' CAMP

LOGAN, March 13.—The Logan council of defense rejected the proposition of making a public camping ground out of Soldier's Memorial park at a meeting held last night.

It was the expressed desire of the defense